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Statement of the Increase of Steam-Power, which it was expected would occur in Two Years succeeding July 1835, in the Districts enumerated below; extracted from Dr. Kay's Report of July 1835.		Summary of Returns obtained in pursuance of the Order of the Select Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Act, exhibiting the Increase of Steam-Power which has occurred since 1835, and the Amount of Horse-Power of Steam now in course of erection in certain Districts of Lancashire; and in its immediate Vicinity.		
Name of Township or Parish which forms the Centre of the District so called.	Number of Horse-Power.	Name of District.	Number of Horse-Power erected in each District since January or July 1835.	Number of Horse-Power now in course of erection in each District.
Township of Hyde . . .	486	Hyde	499	230
Ashton and Dukinfield . .	640	Ashton, Dukinfield, &c.	838	373
Staleybridge	606	Staleybridge	720	82
Saddleworth (Greenfield) .	60	Saddleworth	140	..
Stockport	936	Stockport	826	60
Rochdale (district) . . .	660	Rochdale	1,630	96
Heywood	78	Heywood	289	40
Spotland	50	*Spotland	..	..
Bagslate	60	*Bagslate	..	..
Birch	10	*Birch	..	..
Accrington	50	Accrington	180	..
Bolton (district)	755	Bolton	1,149	667
Leigh	50	*Leigh	..	..
Horwich	175	*Horwich	..	..
Wigan	323	Wigan	671	..
Bury	120	Bury	639	166
Haslingden	70	Haslingden	160	16
Burnley	241	Burnley	933	84
Bacup (district)	196	Bacup	202	209
Todmorden	285	Todmorden	127	247
Colne	100	Colne	242	130
Preston	422	Preston	658	368
Longdendale, near } Mottram }	70	† Longdendale	40	..
Blackburn	280	Blackburn	905	211
Chorley	60	Chorley	60	..
Bollington, near Mac- } clesfield }	80	Macclesfield	140	..
Glossop Dale	187	Glossop	182	..
Manchester	395	Manchester	1,316	1,058
Oldham	60	Oldham	636	74
		Clitheroe	14	36
		Lancaster	30	40
Total Horse-Power . . .	7,507	Total Horse-Power . .	13,226	4,187

* In the present Returns these small districts are placed under the name of the larger places in the vicinity of which they are severally situate.

† The residue of the power, included under the head "Longdendale" in the former list, will be found in the present Returns in the Glossop list.

An Address Explanatory of the Objects and Advantages of Statistical Enquiries. Delivered at the Second General Meeting of the Statistical Society of Ulster, on the 18th May, 1838. By CAPT. J. E. PORTLOCK, R.E., F.R.S., &c. Belfast, John Hodgson.

IN the above Address, which has been printed at the request of the Statistical Society of Ulster, Captain Portlock has endeavoured to give an outline of the objects and extent of the science of Statistics. He

defends it against those who assert that it is not a science, and that the mode of procedure adopted by the statist of collating and classifying facts is unphilosophical, upon the ground that such objection is a misconception, founded on an illogical comparison between the foundation of a new science and the extension of other sciences already established on a true statistical basis. The botanist, for example, having ascertained, by the continued collection and examination of facts, that certain plants are peculiar to certain soils or positions, may, consistently with philosophical generalization, seek in a new country for such plants in similar soils or positions. But this is an inference from facts already established, not a prejudgment of the case, by assuming that such soils and positions must produce such plants; and applying this illustration to the case in point, it is plain that philosophical generalizations cannot be admitted in statistical science until such a mass of facts has been drawn together as will admit in the first place of primary deductions, and, subsequently, of secondary inferences.

The neglect of facts, and their philosophical combination, gave rise to all those systems in natural science, in which attention being directed to a single organ, natural affinities were often violated, and objects widely different in their relations brought into juxtaposition with each other: and on the other hand, the more clear perception of the necessity of combination, and consequent attention to the general statistics of both the individuals and the groups, have produced those systems which, from their conformability to natural affinities are called natural. But if it was thus impossible to lay the sure foundation of any one science without the previous careful collection and comparison of facts, how much more impossible must it be to understand or to reason upon the complicated operations of social or human life, without a rigid enquiry into the Statistics of every one of its branches, and yet nothing is more descanted on, without preliminary enquiry, than the phenomena of social life. In truth, the systems of Statistics, as well as the Theories of Political Economy which ought to be founded on them, although not of very recent origin, have been hitherto little known and little studied, and in them as in all other sciences, reasoning or theory has preceded the collection of facts, and produced in consequence conjectural results as wild as they are often contradictory. We need not wonder at this, since every science has gone through the same course; the time being only as yesterday since astronomy, zoology, botany, chemistry, and geology, have been cultivated on statistical principles, and thereby established on the sure basis of correct facts. Nor need we doubt that the study of Statistics will, ere long, rescue Political Economy from all the uncertainty in which it is now enveloped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Education in Bengal.—The district of Nattore has an area of about 350 square miles. It contains 485 villages, occupied by 30,028 families, of which 10,095 are Hindu and 19,933 Mussulman. The total population is 195,296, of whom 100,579 are males, and 94,717 are females; there are, therefore, on an average, 62 families, or 400 individuals, in a village.